

Hijacked airbus returns home

PARIS, July 22 [R]. — The French airbus hijacked to Entebbe with more than 250 people aboard by pro-Palestinian guerrillas over three weeks ago arrived here from Uganda.

Informed sources in Nairobi said earlier today that the plane would pass through Nairobi but a spokesman at Nairobi control tower said it would not do so.

Earlier in the day a French crew arrived at Entebbe Airport to fly out the plane.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Libya threatens break with Egypt

Sadat blames Qadhafi for abortive Sudan coup

CAIRO, July 22 [R]. — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt tonight blamed an abortive attempt to topple Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiry on "Libya's madman," an apparent reference to Colonel Muammar Qadhafi.

Mr. Sadat's criticism of the Libyan leader came in a televised speech to the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political organisation, marking the 24th anniversary of the 1952 Egyptian revolution.

Earlier today, Libya issue a thinly-veiled threat to break relations with Egypt. A one-paragraph report by the Libyan news agency Arna said that "the Libyan Arab Republic is seriously considering severance of all its relations with Egypt if the latter continues its aggressive policies against the A.R. (Libyan Arab Republic) Arna understands."

No official Libyan elaboration was immediately available observers noted that the threat came at a week after Egypt and Sudan concurred a joint defence pact, a move interpreted here as part of Egyptian attempts to isolate Libya.

The Egyptian leader said the defence pact with Sudan was a step to be followed by other Arab states to consolidate the strategic security of the Arab world and protect its security.

Referring to last week's tripartite summit meeting between the Egyptian and Sudanese presidents and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Sadat said agreement had been reached on measures to boost the three countries military capability. Details would be worked out later.

Sadat bitterly criticised Syria's involvement in Lebanon and repeated calls for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from the country.

While PLO-Syria talks start in Damascus

Beirut mortar fire wounds Saudi peace troops

BEIRUT, July 22 [R]. — At least three Saudi Arabian soldiers of the Arab League peace-keeping force were wounded today by mortar fire near the museum crossing point between rightwing east and leftist-held west Beirut.

About 150 Saudi troops yesterday took control of a one-square-kilometre area on the western side of the crossing point, creating a buffer zone between the warring parties for the first time in the civil war.

The Saudi force was shelled as it moved into position yesterday but suffered no casualties, though at least 14 civilians were injured. The force has not yet moved into east Beirut.

Saudi officers would not say which side they thought had fired at them today. But the barrage narrowly missed leftwing forces stationed near the Saudi position, at the city racecourse.

Arab League liaison officer Dr. Hassan Sabri Al Kholi later crossed into east Beirut for discussions with rightwing leaders on the league's peace-making efforts here.

Two hours after the barrage, the crossing point was quiet and relaxed, with only the occasional sniper's shot disturbing the steady flow of traffic.

Meanwhile, Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, a senior member of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) held two sessions of talks with the Syrian foreign minister in Damascus today, and commented afterwards: "We are building bridges."

Mr. Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, had a total of nearly three hours' talks with Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.



MOVING IN — Saudi Arabian troops of the Arab League peacekeeping force run across a dangerous stretch of no man's land dividing the eastern and western sectors of Beirut Wednesday. A water main, damaged by mortar explosions, spurts water into the air in the background. (AP wirephoto).

He described the second session, which lasted nearly one hour and 50 minutes, as "good."

Much of the meeting was attended by Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, who has been urging the two sides to resolve the differences that have arisen since Syria intervened in Lebanon.

The International Red Cross (ICRC) meanwhile was forced for the second day running to abandon an attempt to evacuate wounded people from the besieged Palestinian camp of Tal Al Zaatar in east Beirut.

All parties involved in fighting round the camp, now in its fifth

week of encirclement by rightists, had agreed to observe a ceasefire so that a Red Cross convoy could bring out 100 seriously wounded fighters and civilians.

An official of the ICRC said the Red Cross would now wait until all the parties were willing and [Continued on page 6]

Andreotti woos opposition reform programme

ROME, July 22 [AFP]. — Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti today unveiled a programme which will serve as the basis for discussions the formation of a new Italian government.

The programme is a 40-page document, broken down into 10 chapters, dealing, mainly, with the economy and a rationalisation of public spending.

The document stresses, on international matters, that the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is the basis for security.

gypt gets \$100 million from U.S.

CAIRO, July 22 [R]. — Egypt will receive a \$100 million loan from the United States under an agreement signed here today, it was announced.

The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency, MENA, said the loan would be used to finance technical and economic cooperation projects of machines and equipment necessary to boost industrial and agricultural production.

The agency quoted Mr. Gamal Abdel Nasser, under-secretary of the economy ministry, as saying that six agreements for technical and economic cooperation worth about \$100 million would be signed between Egypt and the U.S. next week. The projected agreements will range from \$10 million to \$20 million and credit facilities Egypt obtained from America during the financial year 1975/1976, Mr. Nasser was quoted as saying.



FIRST COLOUR PICTURE OF MARS — This colour view of Mars, as made by Viking 1, was released Wednesday by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. The Martian soil consists mainly of reddish fine-grained material. Small patches of black or blue-black soil are found deposited around many of the foreground rocks. There is a group of black or blue-black rocks near the horizon which appears free of the reddish stain. The horizon is about three kilometres (1.8 miles) from Viking 1's camera. The scene covers about a 67-degree angle. The Viking lander actually transmitted three single colour pictures of the same terrain; one was red, another blue and the third green. The above picture is a reproduction of the picture that appeared on the blue printer. (AP wirephoto).

Error found in reading Mars colour photos

PASADENA, California, July 22 [R]. — Space scientists said today they expect the next colour photographs of Mars sent by the Viking space probe to show the planet with a pinkish sky almost matching its reddish-brown soil. The colour picture flashed by Viking to television screens here yesterday showed Mars with a clear blue sky.

But spokesman Allan Wood at the jet propulsion laboratory said the sky appeared blue because of a technical error. [Continued on page 6]

Ould Daddah, King Hassan discuss Sahara defence

RABAT, July 22 [R]. — Mauritania President Moktar Ould Daddah, who is on a surprise visit to Morocco, had talks with King Hassan last night on joint plans to defend and develop the Western Sahara, official sources said.

President Ould Daddah arrived unannounced yesterday at the head of a large delegation to discuss the implementation of cooperation agreements signed by the two countries in April.

Talks were due to continue today at working sessions to study the accords which provide for a bilateral commission to determine the Moroccan-Mauritanian border in the Sahara, ceded by Spain last year.

The accords also provide for bilateral cooperation for the joint development of all land and sea resources in the area, notably the important phosphate mines at Bou Craa in the Moroccan sector.

There are also plans for joint exploitation of the rich fishing grounds between the Saharan coast and the Canary islands. In 1973 Morocco extended its control over coastal waters from 12 to 70 nautical miles and this is expected to be applied also to the Sahara coast.

It is understood that a major topic will also be the problem of reinforcing the defence of the Western Sahara which for the last six months has been the scene of attacks by the Algerian-based Polisario front, a nationalist movement which wants independence for the area.

Earlier this month King Hassan announced that Morocco would reinforce its armed forces and spend an estimated \$530 million on defence.

It is understood Mauritania is also strengthening its forces since its capital, Nouakchott, was shelled last month by a large Polisario column that crossed 850 miles (1300 kilometres) of desert.

At least 115 Moroccan troops were killed late last week when their convoy was ambushed by the Polisario front, the Algerian daily Al Moudjahid said today.

It said the attack was at Bir Enzaran, close to the demarcation line between the zones controlled by the Moroccan and Mauritanian armies in the Western Sahara.

The newspaper said a number of Saharan civilians with the Moroccan convoy had been brought to refugee camps south of the Algerian desert town of Tindouf. The civilians were reported to have told the newspaper's correspondent in Tindouf they were heading towards territory controlled by the Mauritians to demonstrate in favour of these areas coming under Moroccan control.

Healey reveals £1b cut in government spending

LONDON, July 22 [R]. — Britain's Labour Government today announced that it will slash government spending by 1,000 million sterling in the financial year starting next April.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey listed economies covering defence, education, health and other social services, roads and housing, and the nationalised industries.

The biggest single saving will be 100 million sterling on defence, but — against expectations — the government decided to leave overseas aid programmes alone.

The opposition conservatives welcomed the cuts as a step towards restoring economic health and foreign confidence in sterling, but the government faced protests from its own left wing and the trade unions.

Leftwing members of parliament shook their heads with disgust as Mr. Healey went through his list. One of them, Mr. Norman Atkinson, told the chancellor: "You may have won the confidence of the international creditors, but you have lost the confidence of the labour movement."



OLYMPIC SUPERSTAR — Romania's Nadia Comaneci strikes a perfect pose Wednesday on her way to the gold medal in the women's overall gymnastics event. She is shown here on the balance beam in which she scored one of five perfects in the Olympics — see story page 6. (AP wirephoto).

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TODAY NOUROZ RESTAURANT CAFETERIA SNACK

JEBEL AMMAN 3rd CIRCLE

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Houses of cards

The process that is now taking place in South Africa and Rhodesia does not happen very often, and it is worth watching closely. The process is the fragmentation of a colonial structure and the disintegration of the supremacist, racialists trellis whose artificiality has not, in the end, withstood the test of time. It is the same process that is taking place in Israel, and in all three situations the response of the military-minded authorities is a reflexive resort to the gun. Thus we see Arab demonstrations on the West Bank being met with squads of trigger-happy Israeli soldiers, South African police converging in force on black African demonstrators, and Rhodesian soldiers seeking to make their borders and frontier areas safe from native black Rhodesian guerrillas. In all three cases, the first and ultimate resort is to the gun.

In Israel, the Palestinian Arab population rebels against the imposition of the Israeli value added tax. In South Africa, the black population rebels against the white edict that black schoolchildren have to use the Afrikaans language. The natives instinctively reject the imposition of the settler's institutions, and the settler instinctively tries to force-feed the natives under the threat of the gun. When the natives demonstrate and take to the streets, the act is called rioting. When the Israeli value added tax is postponed a month and the South Africans modify the rule about using Afrikaans and the white Rhodesians appoint a few token black ministers, it is called an act of compromise. The settlers soft-shoe their way out of a crisis, when they should be doing swift tangoes to come to terms with the indigenous people they have sought to colonise and subdue.

The fact is that it is too late for Rhodesia, South Africa or Israel to hope to maintain the status quo they have enjoyed for so long now. While they can always bask in the transitory light of their own fleeting successes, they instinctively dig themselves into a hole from which their only escape is to dig down even further. They will, of course, eventually be buried beneath the very earth they have scooped out, because their physical and political existence is built upon lands that are not all theirs and rights that are not theirs alone.

If they come to terms with the people who they can now only shoot, imprison or expel — the black African majority and the Palestinians — they can look forward to realistic political and physical accommodation with the native populations. If, on the other hand, they go on acting as they are acting now — keep watching in South Africa for this week's drama — they will continue digging deeper down into their holes and using more and more guns to convince themselves that they're just doing what any normal person would do to protect himself.

But they're not normal people, and they're not protecting themselves. They are colonial racists seeking to build their homes by force on other people's lands, and the cumulative lessons of history show that this kind of thing — even if it is a house of cards — will show itself in the end to be a house of cards.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three different subjects were commented on by the three Jordanian dailies.

Discussing some local problems, Al Rai refers to soaring prices, the shortage of building materials and transport difficulties at the Aqaba port.

It says high prices cannot be dealt with by appeals and hopeful thinking but by quite different methods. These may include governmental participation in the marketing of goods and combating racketeering and hoarding.

Al Rai welcomes the minister of finance's visit to Aqaba to see for himself what the paper described as the complication involved in the transport of accumulated goods from the port of Aqaba to Amman.

The paper attributes the sharp shortage in building materials such as cement and iron bars mainly to the illegal export of the two commodities to neighbouring Arab countries, and calls on the government to take more stringent measures to combat smuggling.

Al Dustour refers to Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's statement before the Knesset the other day that all Israeli political parties were agreed on keeping Jerusalem as an integral part, and capital of Israel. Mr. Allon spoke

of the need to transfer all foreign diplomatic missions, including that of the United States, to Jerusalem.

This statement, the paper says, is positive of the incessant Israeli attempts to persuade diplomatic missions which have not yet moved to Jerusalem to do so. Such attempts are aimed at vitiating the United Nations resolutions rejecting the Israeli annexation of the holy city — by creating a fait accompli — according to the paper.

Describing Jerusalem as the core of the Palestinian Arab issue, Al Dustour calls on the Arab countries to watch the Israeli move carefully and to act swiftly to thwart it.

Al Shaab welcomes the movement of the Arab peace-keeping forces into positions separating the two contending parties in East and West Beirut. Given the chance to operate effectively, the forces are likely to achieve many humanitarian works, notably insuring the passage of food, medicines and fuel between the two zones, and allowing water to reach needy districts. They can also supervise the re-union of the Beirut families whose members were scattered by the fighting throughout the city.



H.R.H. Prince Hassan and Princess Tharwat tour Amman's Vocational Training Centre at Wadi Esser. The Prince is between Mr. Issam Ajlouni, the Minister of Labour, and UNRWA director in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner.

Prince Hassan, Princess Tharwat visit UNRWA centre

AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, and Princess Tharwat Thursday noon paid a visit to the UNRWA Training Centre in Amman to examine the services which the centre might provide to the Ministry of Labour's Vocational Training Centre. The Centre includes a teachers training institute; sewing, secretarial and beauty treatment courses.

W. Germany to help JCO build warehouse in Aqaba

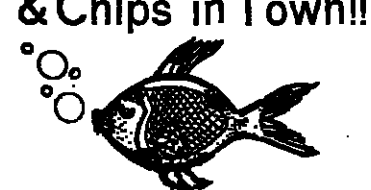
AMMAN. — Jordan and West Germany Thursday signed memoranda at the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation (JCO) offices under which the West German government is to provide technical assistance to the JCO to construct a central cooperative warehouse in Aqaba.

The warehouse will be used for the storage of chemical fertilizers, to be distributed later to local cooperatives.

The West German government will supply a German expert for a two year period at its expense, as well as the necessary equipment needed for the warehouse which will become the property of the Jordanian government.

The memoranda were signed on behalf of Jordan by the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation director-general Marwan Doudine and for the West German government by its ambassador here Dr. Horst Schmidt-Dorledden.

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Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils.

U.S. dollar:	333.0	335.0
U.K. sterling:	596.0	602.0
French franc:	68.1	68.4
Swiss franc:	134.1	134.5
German mark:	129.7	130.1
Iraqi dinar:	936.5	941.2
Syrian pound:	79.3	82.2
Egyptian pound:	477.0	487.0
Lebanese pound:	102.0	103.1
U.A.E. dirham:	83.6	84.0

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Abdul Hamid Sharaf back from Damascus

AMMAN. — The Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf returned here from Damascus early Thursday morning.

During his short visit to Syria, he met with President Hafez Assad and handed him a message from His Majesty King Hussein on the current Arab situation and bilateral Arab relations.

Sherif Sharaf had also met with Syria's Vice-Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

New Amman directory lists city service

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

A new 128-page directory to Amman has just appeared to help the newcomer find his or her way round this sometimes bewildering capital.

The old-timers will doubtless also be able to glean many useful facts from "Welcome to Amman," planned, compiled and written by the American Women of Amman, under the punctilious editorship of Mrs. Marian Awwad.

The bulk of this impressive volume, easily recognisable by its orange cover with a "pencil" design of a picturesque Jordanian country scene, consists of a classified telephone directory.

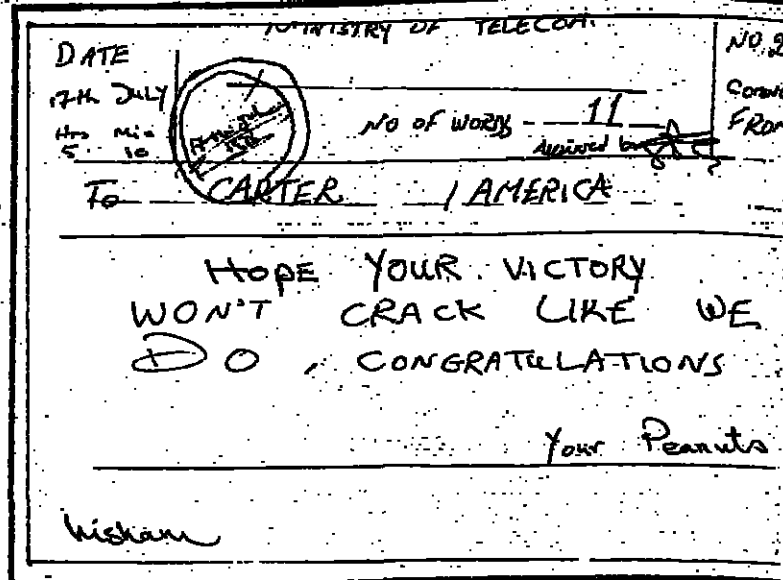
Here the reader finds emergency numbers, government offices and departments, and an alphabetical listing of everything from advertising agencies to yarn shops.

The alphabetical listing is used in conjunction with the book's five area maps of Amman, so the reader has an idea where shops and services are located.

This can be essential, as business still takes place much more on a personal basis than by telephone.

The government offices and departments unfortunately are not marked on the maps, and there are several omissions in the alphabetical listing, such as doctors.

Congratulations are due however, for marking the maps in the



New Amman directory lists city service

first place. Map making for Amman residents is not one of the fortes of the tourism, authorities so this is a valuable and much-needed start.

The five detailed maps are of the downtown area, Jabal Amman, Al Weibdeh and Hussien, and Shmeisani, in addition to a map marking the districts of Amman.

Information is mainly related to these five areas — not surprising, since most foreigners settle here — but more information could be supplied about other areas.

Of additional interest is the "introduction" on life in Jordan, sightseeing, and facilities of various kinds in Amman: recreational activities, schools and churches, communications and information media, public transportation, housekeeping and shopping.

Measurement and conversion tables (especially for clothes), notes on currency, a few Arabic words and phrases and a reference list for book-worms complete the contents.

The housekeeping section is of particular value, for, as the book says about setting up house, "you must open your mind and heart to a different but fun way of doing things." Maybe not at first if you're not initiated.

Sections deal with housing, furniture, appliances, gas, health and food. On the whole, this is a good start, a successful venture in filling a gap in Amman's information.

One final recommendation: the directory should be periodically, for telephone numbers change, and many facilities will be available as Amman grows.

This needs more extra hours, but it is essential, a valuable book is going to be sold — and keep properly informed.

The book, price JD1.250, on sale at the following:

— Sharbat's Bookshop (Circle)
— The Gallery (Jordanian Continental Hotel)
— The Scientific Bookshop (melsani).

— Twang (New Insurance, 3rd Circle)
Most of the proceeds of sales will be donated to a different but fun way of doing things.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan, the Viceroy, sent a cable of congratulations Thursday to Egyptian President Mohammad Anwar Sadat on the anniversary of the Egyptian revolution.

● AMMAN. — H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy Thursday delegated the Chief Chamberlain, Prince Raad Ibn Zeid, to attend the funeral of the late Yussuf Hanna and present his condolences to his family and the press. Mr. Hanna was a well known journalist who has been in the business for 40 years.

● AMMAN. — The Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sherif Abdul Hamid Sharaf Thursday received the British ambassador to Jordan.

● AMMAN. — The Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Talhouni Thursday received the President of the University of Jordan, Dr. Ishaq Farhan.

The fares are as follows: JD 1.350 for the one-way Amman-Damascus trip and JD1 from Irbid to Damascus. The fare for the Damascus-Amman journey has been fixed at SP13 and the Damascus-Irbid journey at SP10.

Mr. Haddad, who headed the Jordanian side to the meetings of the two committees, added that the question of unifying licence plates of cars of the two countries has been referred to the Committee for the Study and Unification of Overland Transport and Traffic regulations which will take the necessary steps to that end in the near future.

The Transport and Transit Committee has also decided to establish here, as of March 1977, a unified departure centre similar to that in operation in Damascus.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:

10.00	Quran
10.10	Religious talk
10.25	Cartoons
10.48	Encyclopaedia Britannica
11.00	Three stooges
11.20	Arabic series
11.48	Big valley
12.35	Religious programme
12.50	Arabic series
13.00	Programme review
18.05	Soccer match
20.00	News in Arabic

Channel 3:

19.30	Religious programme
20.30	Arabic series
21.30	Reportage

Channel 6:

19.30	News in Hebrew
19.45	Varieties
20.30	Please Sir
21.00	Zero one
21.10	Family at war
22.00	News in English
22.15	The Rookies

Amman Airport

Departures:

9.00	Cairo
10.00	Cairo (EA)
11.00	Cairo
11.15	Kuwait (KAC)
11.30	Kuwait
11.30	Athens, Amsterdam
12.30	Franfurt
13.00	Aqaba (SA)
15.45	Damascus (SA)
19.00	Baghdad, Dhahran
19.15	Tabouk, Medina, Jeddah (SAA)
19.30	Dhahran
20.30	Dubai, Karachi
21.00	Kuwait
21.30	Tehran
23.55	Doha, Muscat

Arrivals:

9.00	Cairo (EA)
10.30	Kuwait (KAC)
12.20	Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
15.00	Cairo
15.05	Aqaba (SA)
17.10	Kuwait
17.20	Jeddah, Medina, Treef (SAA)
17.30	Cairo
17.40	Paris
18.05	Jeddah, Medina, Tabouk (SAA)
18.45	Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
21.30	Dhahran

Market Prices

Apricots:	140—200
Bell pepper:	100—140
Bananas:	160—200
Pomegranates:	140—180
Beans:	160—200
Carrots:	40—60
Cucumbers (small):	100—140
Cucumbers (large):	50—70
Eggplant (small):	50—80
Eggplant (large):	40—70
Green beans:	90—120
Garlic (dry):	200—270
Grapes:	120—160
Hot pepper:	200—240
Lemon:	90—120
Marrow (small):	80—110
Marrow (regular):	40—70
Musk melon:	80—100
Orange:	100—140
Onion (dry) (imp.):	80—100
Onions (white):	50—80
Okra (green):	140—180
Okra (red):	80—120
Potatoes (local):	100—140
Peaches (large):	140—180
Peaches (small):	120—150
Pears:	160—200
String beans:	160—200
Tomatoes:	80—120
Spinach:	35—50
Water melon (large):	70
Water melon (small):	50
Wild cucumbers (small):	70—100
Wild cucumbers (large):	30—50

Radio

(On 856 KHz)	
7.00	Breakfast show, ning melodies
7.30	News bulletin
7.40	Newsreel
8.00	Sign off
12.00	Pop session (Pa)
1.00	News summary
1.03	Pop session (Pa)
2.00	News bulletin
2.15	Radio magazine
2.30	Doctor at large
3.00	Concert hour
4.00	Old favourites
4.30	Easy listening
5.00	Special feature
5.30	Pop session (Pa)
6.00	News summary
6.03	Listener's choice
6.30	Pop music U.S.
7.00	News bulletin
7.10	Newsreel
7.30	Sign off

Emergencies

Doctors:	
Dr. George Sayegh:	
Dr. Habib Iskandar:	
Pharmacies:	
Jabal Hussein:	(38410)
College:	(26010)
Hikmah:	(36571)
Taxis:	
University:	(61001)
Khayyam:	(41541)
Hamra:	(44833)

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LOST

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5 months old puppy. Lost on Jebel Amman.

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كلاب الاصل

Jordan's gift to Philadelphia 2,000-year-old column to a 200-year-old city

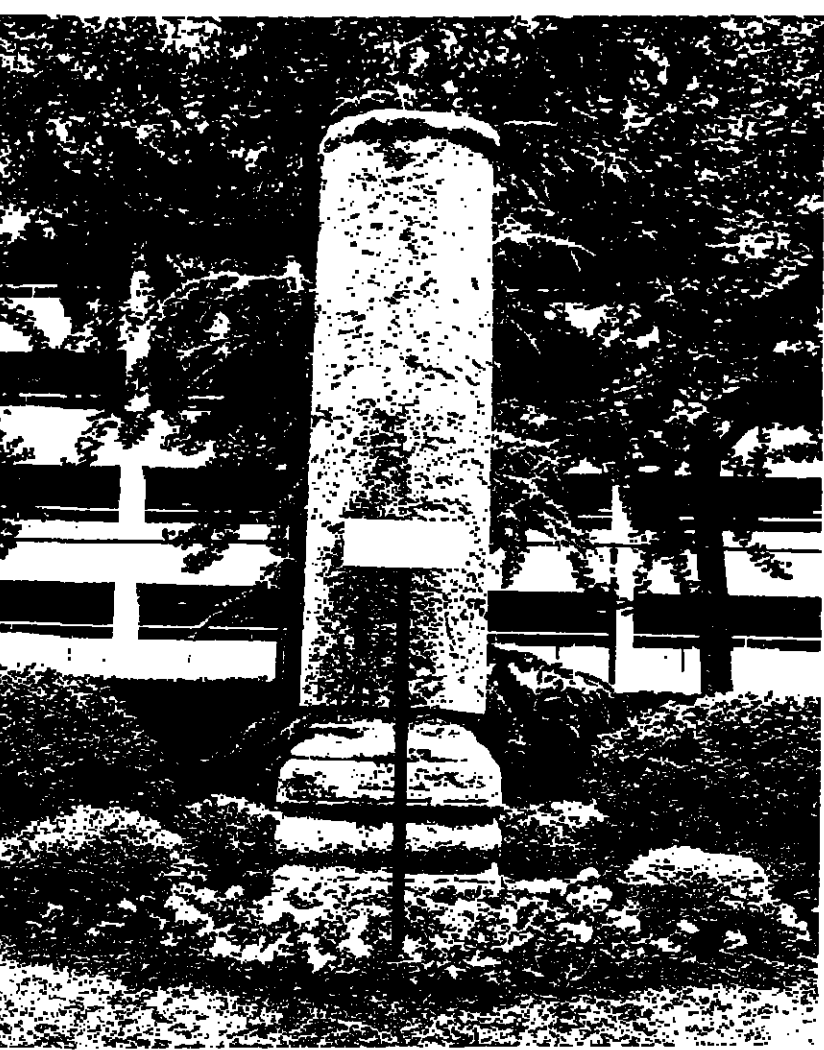
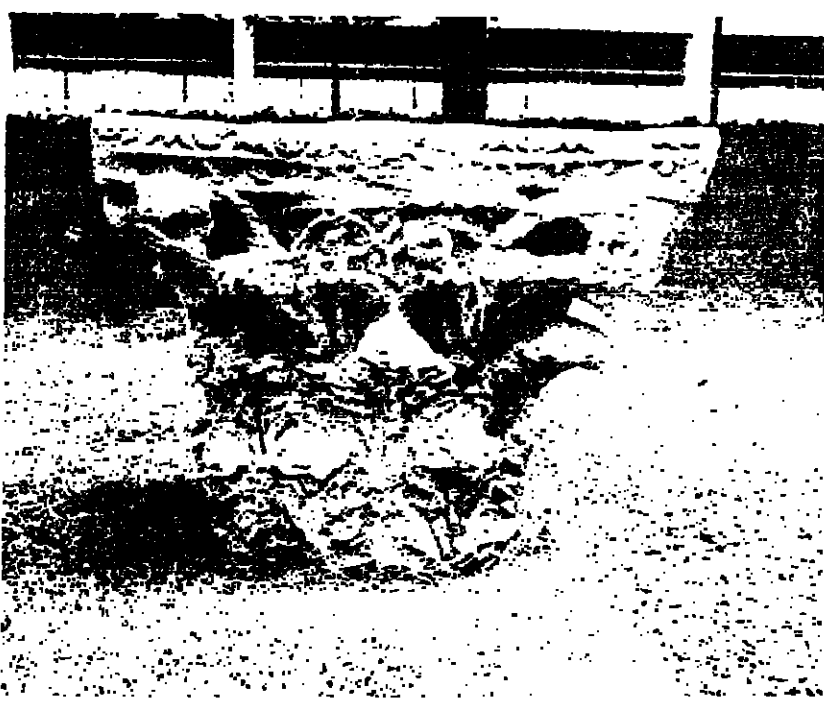
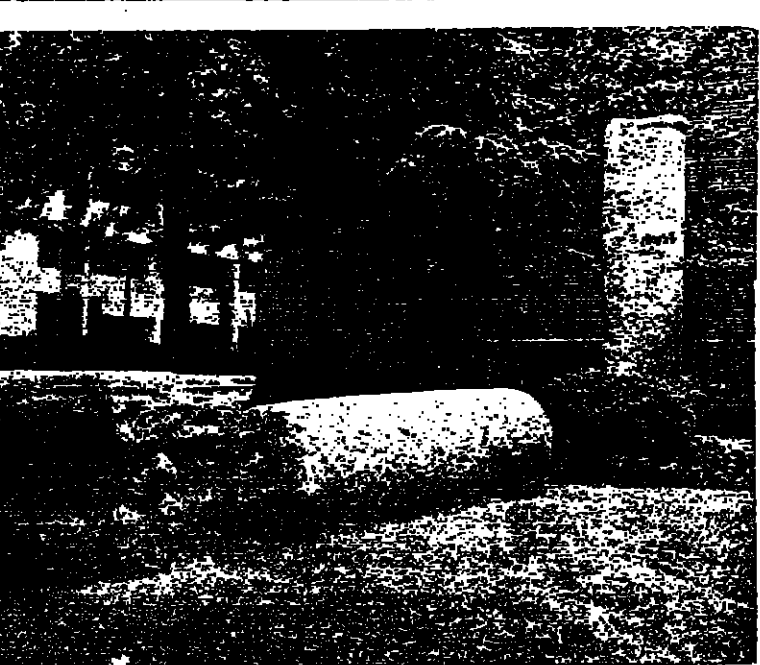
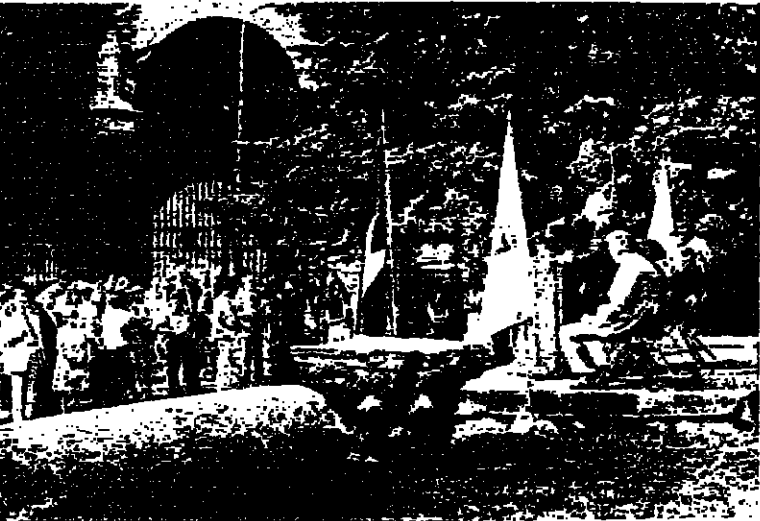
On June 11 of this year, Jordan's Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Abdullah Salah, officially presented to the people of the United States a Bicentennial gift from the people of Jordan.

The gift, shown here in these photos of the dedication ceremony, is a limestone column from the peristyle of the Roman city of Philadelphia (ancient Amman). The column is arranged in three pieces in the courtyard of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

If assembled, the three-piece column would stand about 19 feet high. It had arrived in the United States by ship on May 1974, and is the first gift received by the city of Philadelphia from another country.

The inscription on the column reads: "Column from the peristyle of the Roman city of Philadelphia, now the modern Amman, capital of Jordan. Bicentennial gift to the city of Philadelphia through Philadelphia 76 Incorporated from the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

Photos show the column and Ambassador Salah addressing the dedication crowd of some 200 people.



Moscow grapples with delicate Georgian situation

U.S.S.R. (CSM) — Georgia's nationalism and corruption have become an issue of the highest level in Moscow.

The latest move was an implicit warning to Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Eduard Shevardnadze that much remains to be done in combatting nationalism and the illegal private trade which Georgia is notorious for.

Georgians read into this 27 Central Committee decree into the unusual series of arrests and bomb incidents in Georgia over the past two years — an attempt by political leadership Leonid Brezhnev to discredit his protégé, Shevardnadze.

Now Mr. Shevardnadze has been an unchallenged hero. As the Mr. Clean who was used by Moscow in 1972 to shed the cozy corruption that had under his predecessor, Khrushchev, who had ruled Georgia for the entire two decades since the death of Stalin.

Shevardnadze, indeed, be-

gan to sweep out much corruption in this small southern republic, especially the black market sales of Georgia's lush tomatoes, tangy and flower-starved northern cities.

The party chief's anti-corruption zeal has astounded the easy-going, live-and-let-live Georgians. So has his more recent championing of what many Georgians see as russification of Georgia's education and culture.

The official explanation of the arson and bomb attacks, as given by the deputy editor of the Georgian Communist newspaper Komunisti, is that they are the work of speculators who are unhappy about the anticorruption campaign.

Georgian officials have acknowledged that the council of ministers building, an airstrip, and the Tbilisi Opera (which is still closed for repairs) have been targets of such attacks.

Most recently, according to dissident Georgian nationalist Zviad Gamsakhurdia, incidents have included the unpublished killing of a guard at the Udzhara military depot and the theft there of grenades, machine guns, automatic

rifles, and mines in late May — as well as the theft of training weapons from Ortachala high school in Tbilisi in early June.

Mr. Gamsakhurdia's explanation is that the various incidents, which he claims number in the hundreds over the past two years, are grass-roots protests against Georgian government policy.

Other Georgians, however, see the apparent inability of Georgian security forces to stop the incidents as a sign that Mr. Shevardnadze does not have full control of the security forces themselves.

Recent sparring over russification also demonstrates some disorder, by Soviet standards, in the Georgian Republic.

At the Georgian writers congress, and roses in Russia's fruit-ress in April author Revaz Dzhabaridze assailed this year's requirement that Russian be substituted for Georgian in all dissertations and that all future university and institute-level textbooks (except for Georgian literature and culture) be printed in the Russian language.

Surprisingly, Mr. Dzhabaridze appears not to have been punished for this public attack on government policy.

The language controversy also affects Mr. Shevardnadze, as he has associated himself fully with the push for the use of more Russian and less Georgian.

He even gave his keynote speech at the Georgian Communist Party Congress last January in Russian — to the distress of the Georgian intellectual community.

The language issue is especially sensitive, as Georgians love their unique tongue with a 19th-century ardour and believe that their very survival as a distinct nationality hangs on the survival of their language.



Exuberant Georgians take time for a game of dominoes.

Are humans cucumbers?

Does nitrogen find confirm possibility of Martians?

LONDON, July 22, (R). — Viking's confirmation of nitrogen on Mars means that the red planet possesses the four main ingredients of animal and plant life as we know it.

The revelation, transmitted from the surface of Mars by the Viking landing craft, does not mean there is anything alive up there. But it does enhance the chances slightly.

To reach sensible conclusions about extra-terrestrial life is difficult because the only model for how biology works is on earth. Another planet could possess an exotic life form beyond our imagination.

But Mars is the planet in the solar system that most closely resembles earth and some scientists believe that if it does have life, it could well be a primitive version of our own.

And this is why the nitrogen find is important.

Nitrogen is an odourless, invisible gas. It makes up about four-fifths of our atmosphere and is a vital constituent for all living matter on earth.

As diverse as life forms are on earth, they are all made up of four elements: nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon. Chemically a human being is not very different from a tree: only the packaging is different.

A man, like a cucumber, consists mostly of water (hydrogen and oxygen) held together with the help of nitrogen and carbon.

Scientists have known for some

time that carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen were present on Mars; now the fourth link in the chain — hitro only guessed at — has been found.

The amount of nitrogen in the Martian atmosphere was put at only three per cent, but a space agency spokesman in Pasadena, California, said: "This is a big, big step in the direction of finding life on Mars."

The next big question — and it verges on the religious — is could these four lifeless chemicals have given birth at some stage to life, as must have happened on earth?

In 1953, a Chicago University researcher attempted to recreate in a laboratory the conditions that might have started life off in our primeval solar system.

He placed the ingredients that might have existed then in a flask and exposed them to sparks, the kind of process that could have been produced naturally by lightning.

Amino acids, the fundamental building blocks of life, were formed in the flask. The evolution of these acids into even the most primitive cell is still unexplained, but a start was made.

Some scientists think the tiny amount of nitrogen on Mars could be a remnant of a much denser atmosphere that dissipated long ago, perhaps killing off life on the planet. When the spacecraft starts analysing the Martian soil, we may know some more answers.

Angola president's Cuba trip to complicate ties with U.S.

LUANDA, July 22, (AFP). — It was the first visit abroad by an Angolan official.

The number of Cuban troops that fought in Angola is a highly speculative subject. Havana officials put the figure at 5,000 prior to premier Fidel Castro's announcement in May that they would be withdrawn at a rate of 200 a week.

The Pentagon, however, contended there were 15,000 to 25,000 Cuban soldiers in Angola at the height of hostilities last year.

The number of Cubans still in Angola remains equally uncertain.

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India-Pakistan rail links resume

LAHORE, July 22 (AFP). — The first train from India steamed into Lahore's railway station today to mark the resumption of rail traffic between the two countries after a lapse of nearly eleven years.

The train carried a total of 141 passengers, including seventy Indian Muslims coming to visit relatives in Pakistan.

Rail links between India and Pakistan were broken off at the time of the second Indo-Pakistani war in 1965.

Observers here say that the visit illustrates Angola's total indifference to hostile U.S. views. They cite President Neto's affirmation that he plans to strengthen ties with Havana, not weaken them in the wake of the setback at the U.N.

This will be Mr. Neto's first official trip outside of Africa, the observers note, signifying the importance of Angolan-Cuban cooperation. The fact that he chose Havana, however, rather than Moscow for his first such mission, is not terribly significant, they say, noting that Angolan Prime Minister Lopo do Nascimento paid an official visit to the Soviet Union in May.

No one has been allowed to visit camps where the troops are stationed, and official statements are generally suspect. Some sources say there are at least 20,000, others put the number at less than 5,000.

Sources here note that no significant troop movements have been observed since Premier Castro's announcement of systematic withdrawals.

Reward offered for Rhodesia bombs info

SALISBURY, July 22, (AFP). — Police today offered a \$ 2,000 reward for information on perpetrators of two bomb attacks in central Salisbury Tuesday night.

Andrew Craig, a 19-year-old customer in the crowded Pink Panther restaurant, was seriously injured in the first attack. There were no injuries in the second attack, which was against the La Boheme nightclub six blocks away.

Police said guerrillas might have been responsible for the attack. So far, the only lead they have made public is that a "black man" was seen running away from the La Boheme after the attack.

The attacks were the first in Salisbury in 18 months.

Wisconsin prison rebellion ends

WAUPUN, Wisconsin, July 22, (AFP). — Seventy-five rebellious prisoners who seized 14 hostages and tried to set fire to a jail block surrendered to penitentiary officials here today, in this suburb of Madison, about 100 kms northwest of Milwaukee.

A spokesman for the penitentiary, which houses 1,200 inmates, declined to specify the rebels' demands, but said negotiations had taken place while the hostages were held.

He said no one was injured during the uprising.

W. Berlin anarchist escapee is captured

BERLIN, July 22, (AFP). — West Berlin police last night captured Monika Berberich, 34, one of four anarchist women who escaped from a West Berlin prison earlier this month, police reported today.

Miss Berberich was seized while strolling on Berlin's famed Kurfuerstendamm. She was carrying a large-calibre pistol which she was unable to draw before being arrested, police said.

Miss Berberich, a member of the Baader-Meinhof Red Army fraction anarchist group, was serving a 12-year sentence for assault with a deadly weapon. She had worked closely with former lawyer Horst Mahler, who is also serving a 12-year term.

Miss Berberich escaped from prison during the night of July 6 to 7.

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Nice robbers paddled away with haul in rubber canoes

NICE, FRANCE, July 22, (AP) — Safebreakers paddled inflatable rubber canoes through the sewers of Nice to reach the tunnel they had dug into the vault of a bank here and then paddled away with an estimated 50 million francs (\$ 10 million) from customers' safety deposit boxes, police said here today.

Meanwhile, dozens of depositors began gathering at first light at the looted building, a branch of the Societe Generale Bank located only 200 metres from Nice's main police headquarters.

When the bank opened its doors, harrassed clerks did their best to separate other clients from those who sought to check whether their strong boxes had been rifled by a gang which spent the weekend in the vault.

The coup, which could well prove the biggest bank robbery in history, has prompted police officials to send 25 detectives from Paris and nearby Marseilles to reinforce Nice's crime fighters. Senior Police Commissioner Jacques Besson told newsmen today that the detectives were working on information supplied from Italy, where banks had been robbed in much the same way in the past.

Mr. Besson said investigators had been able to trace the route, almost two kilometres in length used by the safebreakers. They used an underground road, a river and then a 400-metre section of the city's sewers to reach their tunnel, Mr. Besson said.

The robbers used the same route to take out their haul, Mr. Besson said. One of the inflatable canoes had been found as well as other equipment used during the break-in, Mr. Besson said.

The robbers carried about 30 heavy acetylene gas cylinders into the bank. Some of the objects found along the route could lead to identification of the gang, he added.

Mr. Besson said it was still not known how much had been stolen. "It is impossible to verify the contents of the safety deposit boxes," he said.

The thieves left jewellery and securities strewn over the floor of the vault when they left. One client complained to all comers that "it's an unholy mess. For three days nobody has been able to advise us. I shall start proceedings."

The big losers will probably be Lloyds, the London insurance underwriters. A Lloyds spokesman in London refused today to give any estimate of the total loss.

A Societe Generale employee tried to calm depositors by telling

them that the bank's staff had worked all night to clear up the mess left by the robbers and that clients would be able to inspect their boxes later.

Mr. Besson denied reports that television cameras had been installed in the vault that could have enabled guards outside to see the robbers at work. He added that police believed the gang, thought to number at least six, almost certainly had accomplices.

But Mr. Besson admitted that the police at present had no leads on those who might have aided the gang.

Swiss open trade offices in 5 OPEC states

ZURICH, Switzerland, July 22, (R) — Switzerland will base special trade envoys in five states of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) from next Autumn, the government's trade promotion office announced here today.

The envoys, based in Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi, Indonesia, Nigeria and Venezuela, will have the rank of commercial delegates and will be responsible for exploring business opportunities and reporting on contracts open to tender, the office said.

It described the venture as an experiment and said it would decide in two or three years whether to make the posts permanent.

UAE to set up investment unit

ABU DHABI, July 22, (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) government is to set up a federal authority to handle the state's investments at home and abroad, the newspaper Al Wahda said today.

The newspaper quoted financial sources in Abu Dhabi as saying the decision was taken after it was found that some member emirates were borrowing abroad at up to 14 per cent interest while the federal government received only nine per cent on its deposits abroad.

The authority would be separate from the one which handles "surplus" oil revenues of the emirate of Abu Dhabi, largest and richest of the seven member states of the UAE.

L'Opera de Paris saved by subsidy

PARIS, July 22, (AFP) — The famed Opera of Paris, threatened with closure by Premier Jacques Chirac, will stay open at least until the end of this year thanks to a 105 million franc (about \$ 21 million) government subsidy announced today.

Jean Salusse, chairman of the Opera's administrative board, said Mr. Chirac had written French Secretary of State for Culture Michel Guy a letter announcing the subsidy, which includes a 10 million franc grant from the City of Paris.

Mr. Chirac had demanded economies and also wanted to give more people access to the Opera's performances through television and recordings, threatening to cut off the government's subsidy.

Faced with an ultimatum, the Opera's employees eventually agreed to accept lower pay when they are on tour or during recording sessions.

Mr. Salusse said Francois Bloch-Laine, France's Inspector General of Finance, had drawn up a long-term plan to cover the period from 1977 to 1980. At present, the Opera's budget is covered on a year-to-year basis.

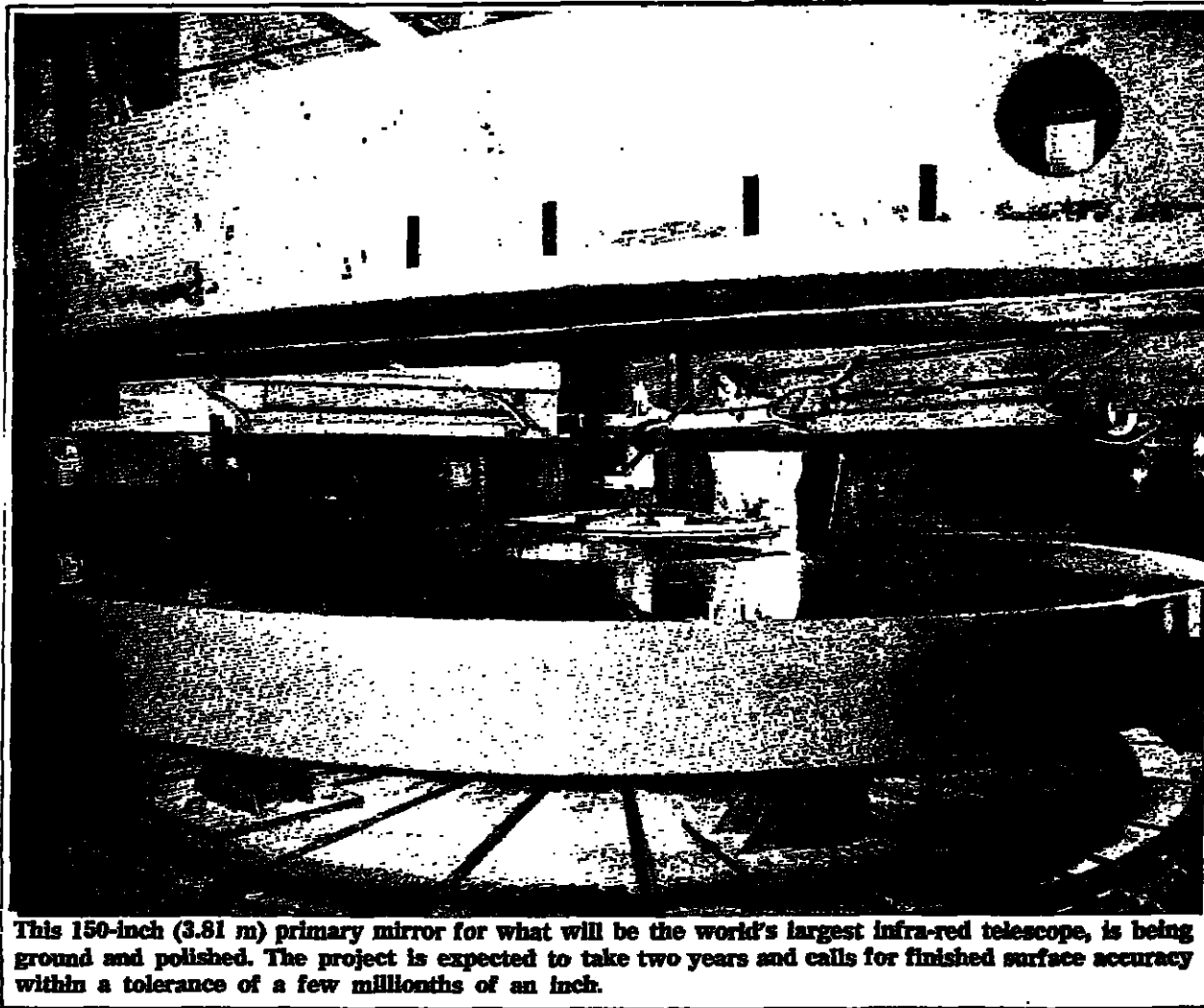
"The Opera will be saved once and for all the moment it can live in the modern age of planning", Mr. Salusse said.

New Zealand eyes Iran lamb market

WELLINGTON, July 22, (R) — New Zealand lamb sales to Iran could rise to about 50,000 tonnes within the next five years, the New Zealand Meat Producers Board said today.

The board said a recent survey of the Iranian market had found a high demand for meat, especially lean lamb.

The survey showed there was little prospect of developing air-frozen meat traffic because the cost would be too high.



This 150-inch (3.81 m) primary mirror for what will be the world's largest infra-red telescope, is being ground and polished. The project is expected to take two years and calls for finished surface accuracy within a tolerance of a few millionths of an inch.

Chinese navy expansion worries U.S.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CSM) — Chinese naval force could add a separate naval, marine, and air force units. U.S. Navy strategists are keeping an eye on the growing Chinese Navy in the wake of the continuing East Asia in the late 1970s and American pullback from East Asia.

Events in the United States and China have some defense planners reviewing some of their long-range Asian assumptions: Soviet Far East forces remain formidable, with some seven cruisers, 50 destroyers, and 110 submarines usually based within the region. While the U.S. presence remains first rate, Japanese maritime self-defense forces are modest, particularly for coastal defense and anti-submarine warfare.

Now being asked here is since the Chinese are developing a number of large destroyers, will that fleet eventually be expanded into becoming a "regional" as opposed to "coastal" defense force, as presently constituted? Some U.S. intelligence officials admit they are not sure if Chinese leaders quietly are seeking to build a "blue water" fleet. Traditionally, these officials say, China's navy has been largely coastal based, although it has had great sailing navies in earlier periods.

Overall, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies, China has a navy of 230,000 men, including

While few analysts here expect the Chinese fleet to be any kind of "serious threat" to either the large Soviet or U.S. East Asia naval forces in the immediate future, the sheer weight of numbers of the

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South Africa introduces scheme to slow imports

JOHANNESBURG, July 22, (AP) — South Africa has decided against devaluing its rand monetary unit as had generally been expected here to counter the sharp drop in world gold prices.

Instead, the South African government last night announced several drastic measures, including the imposition of a temporary import deposit scheme.

A joint statement issued by Minister of Finance Senator Owen Horwood and Minister of Economic Affairs Chris Heunis said that the measure would supplement existing monetary and fiscal policies aimed at improving South Africa's balance-of-payments position.

At the same time the governor of South Africa's Reserve Bank announced a rise in the reserve bank rate from 8.5 per cent to 9 per cent with effect from Thursday.

The new scheme would take effect from August 2 this year.

The new deposit of up to 20 per cent, the ministers said, would be payable on all goods imported to South Africa from August 2.

If those concerned did not pay in cash, the goods being imported would be refused entry to South Africa.

Several items are exempt from this new scheme, including mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation, bituminous substances and mineral waxes, as well as state imports of other goods specified under the law exempting certain categories of goods from import tax.

Any goods which are immediate re-exported in their original form will not be taxed less they are going to countries within the rand monetary area, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Explaining these measures, Horwood and Mr. Heunis said their statement that during past year the anticipated improvement in South Africa's balance-of-payments had been delayed by a series of unexpected adverse developments—the decline in the gold price, the August last year, the abrupt duration and depth of the economic recession of 1973 and the more recent decline in net inflow to South Africa foreign capital.

The finance minister has said the press suggested, more use should be made of earning potential from the sale of other non-gold minerals, the new ports of Richards Bay and Saldanha.

An almost immediate effect of the gold price fall will have in South Africa is to jeopardise the output of 16 gold mines producing grade ore.

Observers said tonight that less the government aided the mines, they would no longer be able on a scale to keep them rating until the bullion market staged a sustained recovery.

On the basis of recent prices for the first three months this year, for an average of 16 an ounce produced, 12 producers were working with costs per ounce in excess of this and are nearing this danger point. With the world prices on down at present, much of ore produced, classified as fit for six months back, is longer profitable.

In consequence, operations have to be concentrated in areas, observers said.

U.K. share of U.N. costs is reduced

UNITED NATIONS July 22, (R) — Britain's assessed contribution to the U.N. budget was reduced from 5.3 per cent to 4.44 per cent of all the permanent members of the Security Council recommendations on contribution issued today.

At 25 per cent, the U.S. assessment was the highest of any member state for 1977-79, followed by 11.33 per cent for the Soviet Union, 8.66 per cent for Japan and 7.74 per cent for West Germany.

Among the five permanent members of the council, France's assessment was 5.66 per cent (down from 5.86) and China's unchanged.

Assessments are based on a country's gross national product and per capita income. The U.N. General Assembly, American insistence, approved resolution making 25 per cent upper limit for any member.

U.N. sources said reduction in the British assessment took account of Britain's economic problems.

Some member states have urged privately that Britain be displaced as a permanent member of the Security Council by Germany or Japan, or both, this would require amendment to the U.N. charter, which is still to veto.

Foreign investment in U.S. industry is on the rise

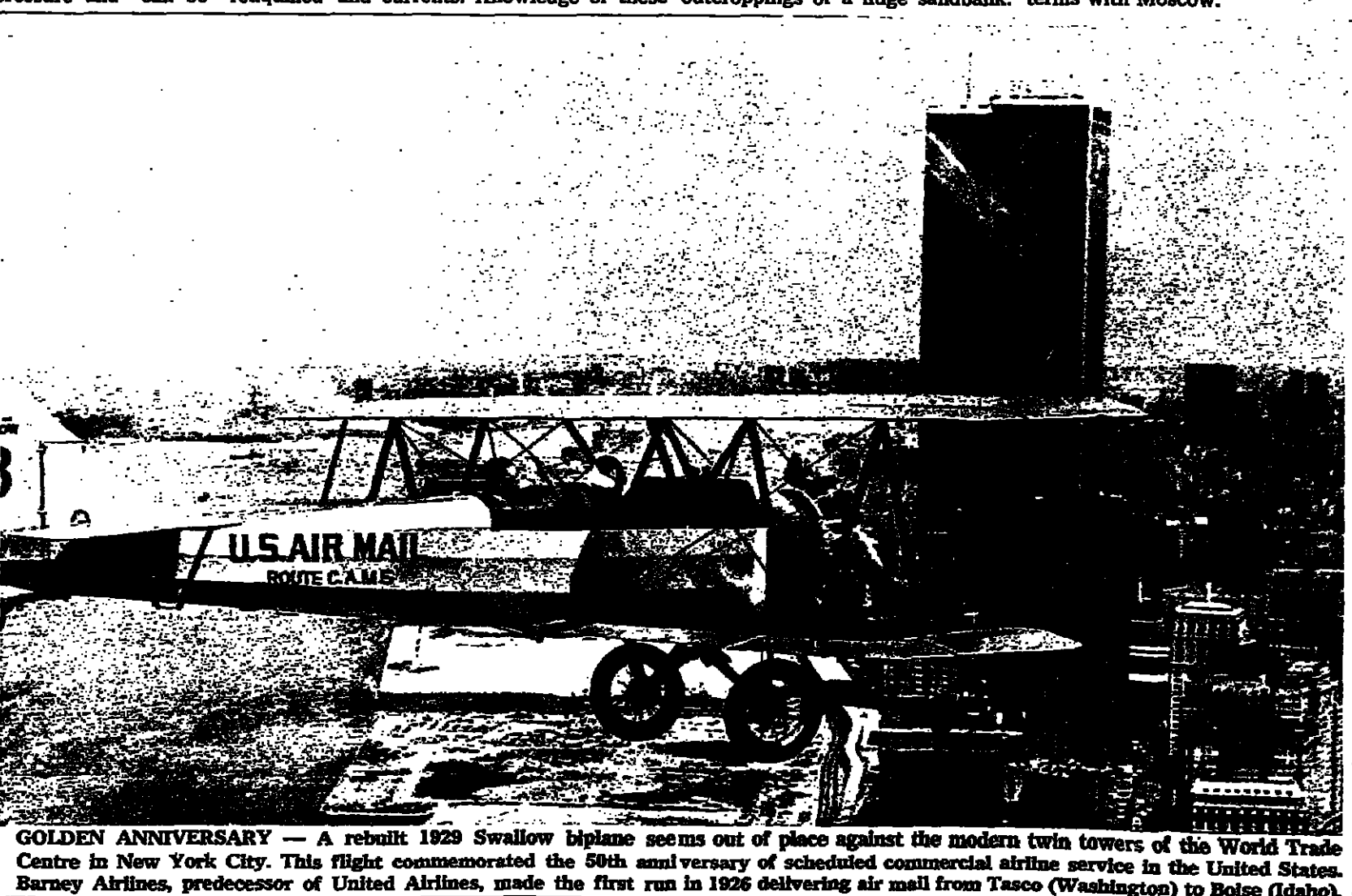
NEW YORK, July 22, (AP) — Foreign investment in U.S. industrial companies continued to rise in the second quarter this year, the Conference Board, a private research body, reported today.

Some 70 projects were announced by foreign firms with 55 in the first quarter. In first half of this year, such investment was 60 per cent up a year earlier.

In 47 per cent of cases, American companies were being acquired, the conference board said.

It also attributed the sharp increase largely to growing Canadian interest in U.S. industry. Canadian firms announced 26 projects in the first half, which almost as many as in the whole last year.

New projects were announced by firms from Latin America and other regions that had shown little interest hitherto.



GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY — A rebuilt 1929 Swallow biplane seems out of place against the modern twin towers of the World Trade Centre in New York City. This flight commemorated the 50th anniversary of scheduled commercial airline service in the United States. Barney Airlines, predecessor of United Airlines, made the first run in 1926 delivering air mail from Taseco (Washington) to Boise (Idaho).

Is Sweden taking a breather or turning back?

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN — Lindgren wrote a fairy tale and shook the whole Swedish government.

Mrs. Lindgren told of her tales with the tax authorities: "You know that this year you pay 102 per cent in taxes?"

"You're kidding, there aren't that many per cent."

Yes, in Monismania there are any number of percentage men.

The public's reaction was insipid and overwhelming. Through the gold mine in Monismania, the Expressen, the renowned writer's writer has touched the hearts of one of the most active issues here—high taxation.

never realised what a hominid it would be," says Mrs. Lindgren softly but with a twinkle in her grandmotherly eye.

to make matters worse, Finance Minister Gunnar Strang res of the Ministry of Finance.

le was very high and mighty immediately said I wrote excellent child books and should stick to that," Mrs. Lindgren explains.

the Swedes' growing antipathy on another sensitive issue, the officialdom, was given another twist.

the "Lindgren affair" be a one more in a string of "Lindgrens" which in recent months helped pitch this normally calm country into a turmoil of self-questioning, and serious thoughts about Sweden's 44-year-old reign of social Democracy.

There was that attaché case rammed with banknotes seized at the airport as it was about to be smuggled from Sweden's Democratic Party to the workers union in Finland.

There was the embarrassing over in the Spanish Canary Islands of the vacationing boss of the Swedish Transport Workers Union—when the union was supposedly boycotting Spain for exporting Basques.

There was the Minister of Industry's pet "Steelworks 80" project, whose much-vaunted plentiful wild astray, costs zooming out of sight and the numbing of expected jobs plummeting. And there was the "Bergent" affair, with the world-famous film producer arrested on suspicion of tax evasion; the incarceration overnight of film star Anderson (with no access to cent, the family); and the tax-hikes' alleged bargaining with the 1971-72 film which led to the latter's cent in exile.

per cent regardless of the detailed right and wrongs of each affair, or their relative importance, their five per cent has begun to shake council faith or many Swedes in the 5.66 per cent Social Democratic rule and in the traditional total incorruptibility of officials, and in the security of individual freedoms.

ss national.

d per cent referring to the Social Democrat who she has long supported, but now opposes, Mrs. Lindgren says, "Having power for so long is destroying these people. They become bureaucrats. They

are so concerned about power they don't care about the people any more... There is too much bureaucracy and too little sensitivity."

Another who expresses similar criticisms is Mr. Kenne Fant, president of Svensk Filmindustri, the company that holds the rights to Ingmar Bergman's films:

"Even in a wonderful country like Sweden there is an alarming trend—the growing tolerance of intolerance. That is the first step toward losing liberty."

So perturbed was Mr. Fant that he rolled up his sleeves and produced his own allegorical film, a sort of nightmare of double-talk and arrests-for-dissent in a mythical land called Monismania (the name later borrowed by Mrs. Lindgren for her own mock fairy tale).

Twice shown on TV, the Fant film attracted a 1.1 million audience each time out of an eight million total population.

Mr. Fant and others are particularly worried by the potential for abuse in some new laws, such as that permitting tax police, with minimal suspicions, to enter homes and offices to search for proof of tax evasion.

In this high-tax society, with the steepest marginal rates in the world for average income earners, tax evasion, though publicly frowned upon, is frequently indulged in (by 30 per cent of taxpayers, according to one poll).

Agreeing that power of the state has increased, chief ombudsman Ulf Lundvik says, "you have to be vigilant to see that the police do not misuse people's rights."

His office is investigating the tax authorities' handling of the Bergman affair, and considering the police role in it.

Another thing that "people are scared stiff about," says Dr. Lundvik, is the possible misuse of the identification numbers that are creeping in everywhere—on each person's official papers, insurance forms, car registration, police records, census returns, university grants, medical prescriptions, and checks.

A new computer law reassures some but not others.

While unease is surfacing here on these issues of taxation, corruption, bureaucracy and individual freedom, the Social Democrats' broad political programme too seems to have reached a moment of decision.

Over the past 44 years in power the party has gradually and skillfully constructed an intricate system of social justice and welfare. There is overwhelming public and political support for this aspect of "socialism."

But having built their all-embracing welfare state, the Social Democrats are faced with a fundamental question. In the words of Jörn Donner, film director and author of numerous books including one on Ingmar Bergman:

"The Social Democrats have put through all the old liberal ideas of social justice. This is largely achieved. It is a turning point: where to go from here?"

So far, "where to go from here" appears to be toward more and more worker and union control of industry.

Sweden is not at all a "socialist" state in the traditional sense of public ownership. Its flourishing mixed economy is the goose that lays the golden eggs to pay for the welfare state.

Only about five per cent of industry is publicly owned, far less than many other European countries such as Britain. "It is much more important that the people have work than that we nationalise industry," says one official of the labour confederation ("LO").

Instead of nationalisation, the Social Democrats and their labour allies have opted for worker participation and power sharing.

Already workers in a company employing at least 100 people have the right to place two representatives on the board of directors. A new bill would extend this right to workers in companies employing only 25 or more people.

More important, a law passed this month and taking effect Jan. 1 will give workers a powerful say in most of the major activities of their companies. It requires employers to negotiate with unions on production changes, organisational shifts, ownership deals and much else.

Further in the future is a labour confederation proposal for an annual transfer of one-fifth of company profits into worker funds. The long-run effect of this would be something approaching a worker takeover.

Realising its implications, the Social Democratic government has handed the idea without any commitment to a commission for three years of study.

But the likely trend of Social Democratic policy seems clear. Not surprisingly it does not appeal to Sweden's more conservative elements.

In April the normally steady 42-to-50 per cent backing for the Social Democrats dropped to 38.5 per cent. They have recovered only slightly since.

At the same time, the Communist Party, the Social Democrats' tacit but essential ally on many issues in an evenly divided parliament, has split several different ways.

The Communists may not gain the necessary four per cent of total votes in the September election to qualify for parliamentary seats. Hence the outlook for the Social Democrats this September is unusually bleak.

But under Prime Minister Olof Palme they are fighting back.

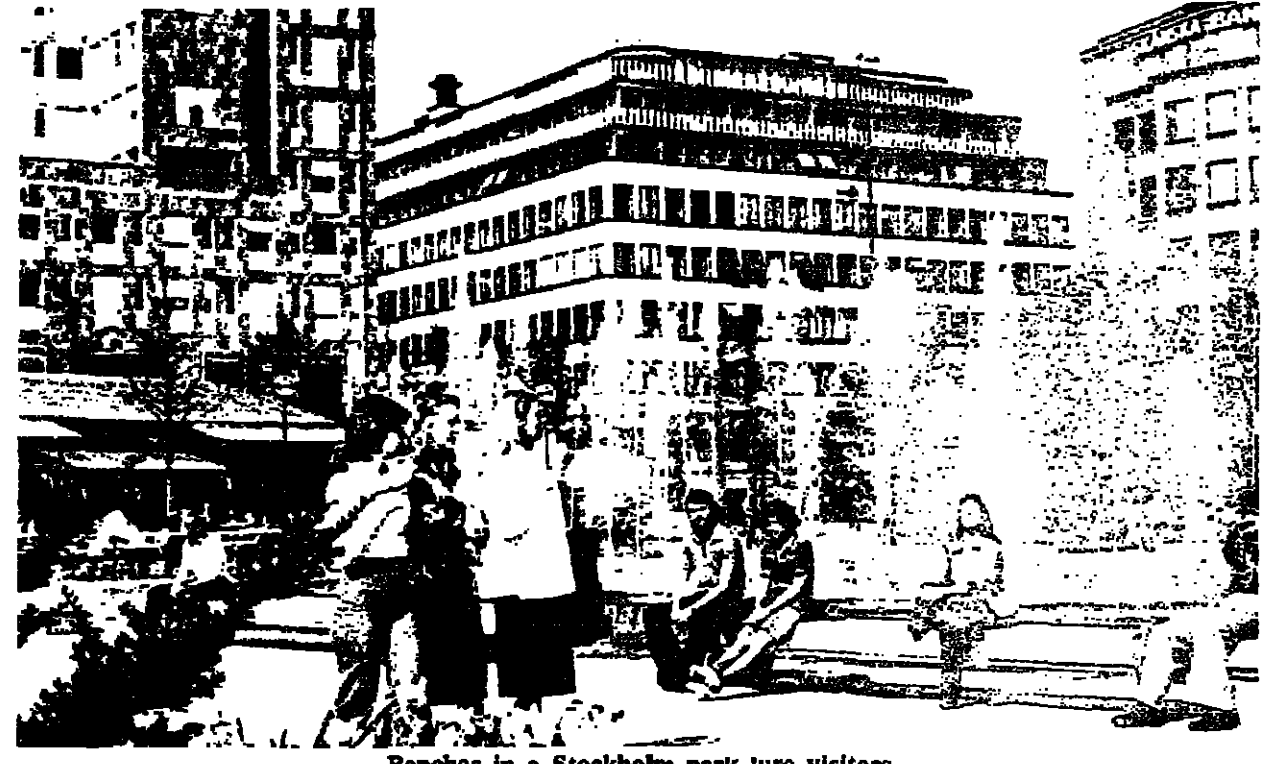
They point out that the civil service operates independently, carrying out ministerial directives under the eyes of the ombudsmen. That bureaucratic growth has mainly been of "useful" people such as doctors and nurses, teachers and day-care attendants.

They assert that they have already been shifting the burden of taxation from direct to indirect taxes. They draw attention to their economic record—largely avoiding the world's recession, holding unemployment to less than two per cent and inflation to ten per cent while greatly increasing real incomes.

All agree, however, that even if the Social Democrats are ousted this fall, there will be no radical changes. Foreign policy would hardly change at all under a Liberal-Center-Conservative coalition.

And the difference on domestic policy would more likely be a loss of momentum leftward than a strong shift to the right.

"We have to keep all this social



Benches in a Stockholm park lure visitors.

welfare, of course," says Conservative Party leader Gosta Bohman. We might make the structure better."

This underlines the essential stability of Swedish society and the consensus nature of its politics.

One has to be careful not to overestimate the signs. Swedes seem, in fact, to be hesitating more over whether to take a breather while pondering which way to go forward rather than deciding to turn back.

Life-tinkerers ready to resume work

WASHINGTON, (CSM). — Biologists in America who want to tinker with the blueprints of organic life are ready to take up their experiments again.

Their two-year, self-imposed moratorium is ending, now that the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) has issued guidelines for "safely" carrying out this research.

Binding on NIH grant recipients, which means most university biologists, the guidelines will likely set standards for U.S. government agencies and industrial labs and may be copied overseas.

The restraint of researchers who suspended experiments while they worked out safety guidelines is laudable. But this is irrelevant to the overriding question of whether biologists should interfere with organic life at its most fundamental level at all.

This is the level of the genetic blueprints that determine the form and nature of all organisms. The experiments involve snipping part of the blueprint from one organism, say, a frog, and grafting it onto the blueprint of, say, a bacterium.

The safety issue has turned on preventing escape of test-tube monsters, redesigned viruses or bacteria, that might pose an unknown, but possibly disastrous, hazard to earthly life.

NIH guidelines impose increasingly stringent containment for what are thought to be increasingly dangerous types of organisms.

Part of the strategy is to carry out riskier experiments with "crippled" microbes that presumably wouldn't survive outside the laboratory.

While this satisfied many experimenters, skeptics such as Fran-

ces Warsaw, Massachusetts Institute of Technology graduate student, object that the safeguards are not absolute and that the bacteria often used normally live in the human body, making them particularly dangerous to humans if they are altered in undesirable ways.

Last month she dramatised this concern by pleading at an MIT symposium for a continued research moratorium until a safer experimental organism is found.

There is a more fundamental

issue, however, which is pressed by, among others, Robert Sinshelmer, chairman of the California Institute of Technology biology department.

Viewing such research "as a possible prelude to longer-range, broader-scale genetic engineering of the fauna and flora of the planet," he asks: "Do we want to assume the basic responsibility for life on this planet—to develop new living forms for our own purpose? Shall we take into our hands our own future evolution?"

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Tonight's TV Features

THE ROOKIES
ONE WAY STREET TO NOWHERE
Gang kidnaps Terry, a police officer to oblige commissioner to release one of theirs but police refuses blackmail and succeeds in saving Terry.

BIG VALLEY
THE PROFIT AND LOSS
Rancher whose son was killed by Heath in a gun duel, hires killer to challenge Heath and be killed and meet same fate as his son.

A FAMILY AT WAR
THE FUNDAMENTAL THINGS
The Ashtons have a night out in a Liverpool local before the marriage of their daughter. Talk centres about the famous Bing Crosby, who is giving a show at a U.S. Air Force base in Lancashire.

OUT AND ABOUT

STEAKHOUSE
Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch & a La Carte. Open 12-3 p.m. & 7-12 p.m. Air conditioned. Live music with the famous pianist Joseph Sham'a. Kindly book your table.

La Terrasse
Shmeisani — Tel. 62831 — Open lunch and dinner. Dramatic view of Amman. French and International Cuisine. Fully air-conditioned. Kindly book your table.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Circle, Jebel Amman near Ahilyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

THE DIPLOMAT
First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar, patisserie, Oriental & European specialties.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Eos
- Betel palm
- Heavy hangings
- Navigational system
- Moths
- Spiritless
- Distinguish
- Fish
- Man's name
- Thespian
- Flibbertigibbet
- Immature insect

DOWN

- Spinning spider
- Prance about
- White poplar
- Summer on the Seine
- Appointed
- One of the Garhwins
- Black bird
- Gloomy
- Pineapple
- Inflame
- Sanctioned
- Fashion
- Coalition
- Source of sugar
- Honor

ROTARY-BLADE POULTRY CUTTER can slice 300 chickens an hour into 10 pieces each. The man's hands remain behind and below the blade at all times for safety. A guide bar has a V-groove in it for the chicken's backbone so that each bird can be cut exactly in half.

Four races for stable horses.

هكذا من الاصل